sung in the wigwam-three touch

the phalanxed Indians are warriors

Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, a big chief him-

self in the days gone by, affirms that

young specialists at Princeton to gird up their loins for the fray and dash fiercely

to the attack when the whistle blows

or all will be lost. But come weal or woe,

there will be mourning at Carlisle, for

the paleface soldiers of West Point will

not meet the onset of the braves this

year, and in fancy AFRAID-OF-A-BEAR and

MASEUKA see the scalps of the officers

of the Great White Father hanging at

The friends of the Hon. EDWIN WARFIELD,

The Boston taxpayer is the most heavily bus said of any in the United States.—Boston Herald.

What of it? If he appreciates his bless

Major GROEGE O. SQUIRE, U. S. A., ad-

dressing the international aeronautical con-

gress on Monday, claimed a little too much

for the military dirigible balloon when he

"It is possible even now to tow a load of high

explosives with a dirigible balloon and drop the destructive load at such points as are desired.

Against such an attack there is no effective resist

No dirigible balloon has yet been able to

stay up as long as its navigators pleased

or to go where they pleased. Until the air-

ship can make long voyages into and over

the enemy's country it seems idle to talk of

RULERS OF THE CHURCH.

Protest Against Italian Domination at

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

the Vatican.

writer does not agree with Father Brann that all Popes and a majority of the Cardinals should be Italians, but considers on the con-trary that it would be more conducive to the

interests of the Church at large if counsellors

were selected from other countries, more especially the Germanic and English speak-ing nations. The Catholic Church extends

folds white and black, red, yellow and brown.

The Italians comprise but an infinitesimal ratio of the whole. Moreover, the subjects

of King Victor Emmanuel are merely nominal adherents of the ancient institution and give but elight elitention to her mandates.

The writer recently spent three month travelling in Italy, and knows by persons

phervation that fully two-thirds of the male

ion by participating once a year in the parad

possession.

An infusion of American blood into the machinery of the Vatican would materially saids in eradicating from the wheels much of the corroded grease that has been accumulating for ages and which has undoubtedly retarded the work of development. There is a least one American who will never give

The Thane of Skibe.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Permit

me on behalf of a number of your readers as

well as myself to congratulate title, "The its editorial this morning under title, "The its editorial this morning under title, "The

Carnegie has been flattered until he is spoiled

see what he looks like underneath the velvet

pointed out to me as the gift of one of the

rich men of the town, the only condition being

Capella Queen of Autumn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The constell

Auriga, with brilliant Capella like a beacon and n dawning out of the northeast; Tauru

ing to the southeast of Auriga; the symmetrical

Northern Cross—Arided at top, Albirco at bottom— setting slowly toward the northwest, Lyra (Vega) and Aquila (Altair) respectively northwest and

southwest of the Cross; the Great Square of Pegasus (Markab, Scheat, Algerib and Alpheratz), between

the zenith and the southern borizon. Andromed

the northeastern corner of Pegasus. Perseus (Mirfak and Algol) just northeast of Andromeda

And northeast of Perseus-Capellal
Let us study and admire Capella, the queen of

mired Vega, the queen of July and August.
CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

His Literary Hit.

W. D. Nesbit in Life.

which had a most trendedus and. It brimmed with pungent epigrams, Twas called The Marys and Their Lambs. The scene was laid in some domain The search for which would be in vain—Twas, said each bookish oracle, Historical.

Six years ago he wrote a tale which had a most tremendous sale. It brimmed with pungent epigrams

One year went by, 'twas dramatized-The critics all were much surprised When public, pulpit and the press Declared it was a huge success. The author, too, was greatly moved At seeing what a hit it proved. He took, though, with all loyalty His royalty.

The second year it whooped along.
Transformed into a comic song.
Also in expurgated form
It took the goodly folk by storm
The third year added to his fame.
The tale was made a parior game.
The book, instead of thinning out.
Was whining out.

The fourth year it was lectured on with slides in a stereopticon. The fifth year he much cash derived. The first edition was revived. And now a corps of brainy men Are working on the thing again. No doubt will leave the hopper a

PRITEFIELD, Mass., October 28.

beratz, Mirach and Almach), extending from

hat it should not bear his name.

BROOKLYN, October 28.

the point of needed disinfection. Let us

idermis he always presents to an adoring

merican Catholics. WILI CAMDEN, N. J., October 28

are satisfied to display their deve

shout the earth, numbering within its

it as a formidable engine of war.

ngs he should be willing to pay for them.

their belts.

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasure. Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nausau Secretary of the Association, Pranklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Quaday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines. orner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Doppelgaenger.

Tears drip audibly from a Washington despatch to the Evening Post which records the sorrow of the friends of the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFF at the "mismanagement of his campaign." The mighty minds in charge of the literary bureau are blamed for ineptitude and futility. The likenesses of Mr. TAFT with which they are enriching the households of America are said to look like "the crossest caricatures of a Tammany beeler." That blameless Buckeye AR-THUR VORYS is reproached for omitting to set the Ohio on fire. Finally:

"It is becoming more apparent every day that 12 Mr. Tarr is to be a successful contestant in the next Republican national convention he will have to be saved from his friends."

All this seems like the anger of a child with the chair leg against which it has run its impocent shins. Is it the fault of Vorys and his collaborators that out of nothing nothing has come? What was the Taft boom but a bubble blown from the White House, an imperial fantasy that gave its moment of distraction, a wind that has stopped blowing because the bellows is worked no more?

Properly speaking there never was a Taft boom. It was an illusion. The master of the show has hardly had to ery Presto. The doppelganger fades and disappears.

### In the Hands of His Friends at Last.

In five weeks more the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois will have the Republican majority of the Sixtieth Congress on his hands, the selection of Uncle Jon as Speaker being a foregone conclusion. In spite of the embarrassment that he would naturally feel under the circumstances fourteen Illinois Representatives have met in Chicago and informed Mr. CANNON of their decision to make him a candidate for President in the public interests, whether he liked it or not. As they had conferred together for three hours Uncle Jor could not tax his friends with precipitancy, and there was nothing for it but to humor them. "Well, boys will be hove," he said with a sigh. "Do as vou please."

There is something very touching about the devotion of these voungsters to a homespun old millionaire who has been in public life so long that he has los count of his Congresses, and no longer cherishes illusions nor finds it hard to fling away ambition. By that sin fell the angels, and Uncle JoE does not affect to be an angel. To few elder statesmen is it given to be the inspiration and the oriflamme of a new generation of public servants who hail him as "the centre of a people's hope." Old men for counsel and young men for war, but Uncle JOE is acclaimed as warrior and sage in one.

Mr. CANNON can no longer dissemble the fact that he is a candidate for President. He has passed the favorite son stage: the demand for him has overleaped the bounds of Illinois into Michigan, where two Cannon delegates were chosen the other day. His well wishers may deprecate the impulsiveness of the Illinois Representatives and talk about their action as premature, for Mr. CAN-NON's reluctance to be forced into the field he has made no secret of. But a greater trial awaits him in Washington. Incoming Representatives from other States will rally around him and he is sure to be the object of an enthusiastic demonstration.

Uncle JOE will have to bear with his friends in Congress when they greet him as "our next President" in the early days of the session during the period of organization. The zeal of his friends in the Illinois delegation is natural enough, but it may prove trying to him when he comes to make up the House committees.

### White Labor Not Wanted in French

The Comité Dupleix was organized in Paris in 1894 to collect information about the colonial domain and spread it among the French people. The work of the committee is accepted as supplying accurate and impartial data on many aspects of the colonies. Its latest report deals in part with the opportunities afforded to French workingmen to make new homes in the colonies. Every oversea possession was included in the investigation, excepting Algiers and Tunis, which are already the homes of many French working people. All the information came from Government officials or responsible merchants, engineers and others who are at the head of important enterprises. Eighteen colonies are reprosented and several reports have been received from different parts of each of

the larger possessions. Nearly all these expert advisers assert, with surprising unanimity and with all the emphasis they can command, that French immigration. French Guines says that immigrants, Hindus and Annamites preferred, may be employed in a few industries. The Ivory Coast and Cochin China say that immigrants will fail unless hey have capital. The Society Islands report that immigrants will thrive if officers and

each newcomer is robust, works hard | ternational agreement might have been and has at least 30,000 france. Every other French colony, including the Congo and all parts of Madagascar, Tonkin and Annam, says that French laborers have not the slightest chance of success.

In other words, not one of these possessions offers a living to French laborers whose hands are their only capital. The Island of Réunion asks how French workmen can succeed when the labor market is glutted with Asiatics who toil for a franc a day. Pondicherry says that native labor is cheap and that Europeans cannot work in that climate. Most of the colonies assert that nature never intended a white man to toil with his hands under the hot, tropical sun; also that native labor is abundant, that it costs next to nothing for the native to live, and white labor cannot compete with him.

France's colonies are rich in resource and will repay the mother country for all the labor and capital she expends upon them. But France has had none of the delightful surprises that came to Great Britain and Germany when they found some colonial regions in the tropics so elevated above the sea that they may become the homes of thousands of white men. The French colonies, however, do not invite the French peasant to aid colonial development with his brawn and muscle.

#### At the Magistrate's Whim.

Only a dishonest policeman can tell in advance whether he is going to arrest an offender of the classes arraigned in the night police court before or after half past 1 o'clock in the morning. The dishonest policeman is not going to inform the night court of his plans, because if he does the court will be kept open, his prisoner must be taken before the sitting Magistrate and the professional bondsmen will get no profit.

The effect of closing the court at the hour adopted will be to cause dishonest policemen to postpone until later arrests for certain misdemeanors. The court once adjourned, the arrests will be made. the professional bondsmen will be called in and the spoil will be divided. Magistrate CORNELL testifies that he "has found it difficult to keep his eyes open from 1:45 o'clock until 3 o'clock." Unhappily, the gentry whose disgusting business the night court was designed to break up have no such difficulty. Their

eyes and palms are open at all hours. It is increasingly evident that the Magistrates' courts were made for the bondsmen, and for the thieves among

#### Yellow Fever in Cuba.

La Lucko of Havana makes in its news department not infrequent reference to the "Yellow Pever Situation." On October 12, for example, it announced three or four new cases, and two new cases on October 22.

Of course there is no just cause for uneasiness in any number of similar bulletins. The disease has been "stamped out" so far as our troops in Cuba are concerned; The assurance comes to us officially; and it is inconceivable that in such a matter and from such a source there should proceed either ignorance or prevarication. We are bound to suppose, however, that vellow fever still survives in Cube. The native physicians are not likely to hlunder over a diagnosis in that particular connection. They have been familiar with the symptome all their lives.

The truth seems to be that the Cubana have no fear of yellow fever, no belief in the mosquito theory, and no disposition to take the smallest trouble in the premises To these conditions we may as well reconcile ourselves now as at any later time. Doubtless vellow fever is susceptible of extermination, as our own medical authorities assert, but the fact remains that in Cuba the natives don't care three straws whether it be exterminated or not, and have no thought of exerting themselves in that direction.

The Newfoundland Modus Vivendi. A Blue Book issued in London the other day gives the official history of the seriious friction which has existed between the colony of Newfoundland and the mother country during the last year regarding the fishery rights of the United States in Newfoundland waters under the treaty of 1818. It may be recalled that he question, as to which diametrically different views were expressed by our State Department on the one hand and the Newfoundland Ministry, headed by Sir ROBERT BOND, on the other, was whether, under the treaty named. American vessels have the right to hire local fishermen to use purse seines and to fish on Sundays. These rights have been exercised during the last year under a modus vivendi arranged in October, 1906, but at the end of last month a new modus vivendi was concluded-against the vehement protest of Sir ROBERT BOND and his colleagues-whereby we have agreed to renounce the use of purse seines on condition that we retain the right to fish on Sundays and to employ Newfoundland fishermen, pending the decision of a court of arbitration at The Hague, to which all parties have consented to refer

So far, then, as the international controversy is concerned, it has been settled by the agreement of the United States, Great Britain and Newfoundland to abide by the construction which shall be given to the compact of 1818 by an impartial tribunel. Meanwhile, however, a grave constitutional question has arisen regarding the right of British Ministers to enter into engagements with a foreign Power which may affect materially a colony's interests without the consent and against the will of the colony concerned. Sir ROBERT BOND contends that Newfoundland has been degraded from the status of a self-governing colony to that of a Crown colony by the new modus vivendi to which its assent was not obtained, and that under the circumstances the insular Government is not bound by there are no openings of any kind for | it and technically is at liberty to enforce the provisions of its local statutes upon American fishermen. Such enforcement was threatened at the time when the new modus vivendi was signed

the question of treaty interpretation.

brought into conflict with the colonial law and the colonial courts.

For this reason three days later Lord ELGIN, Secretary of the Colonies, issued an Order in Council forbidding the Newfoundland authorities to serve process on board any American vessel or to arrest any such vessel or take possession of its gear. The Newfoundland Ministers promptly refused to accept any responsibility for the order and declined to publish it in the island until the first American fishing vessel should have arrived. Then, of course, they would yield to vis major, but meanwhile they desired most earnestly to deny the compatibility of such an Order in Council with the fundamental right of a selfgoverning colony. Theoretically Sir ROBERT BOND seemed justified in the assertion, for to find a warrant for the order the home Government had to fall back on a statute passed when GEORGE III. was still alive and when as yet the first concession of partial colonial autonomy to Canada was still distant. The statute relied upon authorized the King, by Order in Council, to issue directions for securing to the United States fishermen the rights granted to them by the treaty of 1818. Such a statute may well have seemed reasonable enough at the time when it was enacted, because then not only Canada and Newfoundland but all other British dependencies occupied the status of Crown colonies. It is, however, very doubtful whether Lord ELGIN would venture to invoke it now against a powerful daughter State like the Canadian Dominion or the Australian Commonwealth.

On grounds of equity, nevertheless the Canadians and the Australians are unlikely to protest against the application of the statute of GEORGE III. to the particular case of Newfoundland, because the Canadian Government has consented to share in the eminently proper reference of the interpretation of the treaty of 1818 to a court of arbitration at The Hague; and also because the Imperial Government, having made important territorial sacrifices to promote Newfoundland's interests in the recent treaty with France, claims a moral right to expect the island's grateful cooperation in the effort of the Colonial Office to further the collective interests of the British Empire, which obviously require, pending a decision by arbitrators, an avoidance of a collision. or even friction, with the United States. Sir ROBERT BOND asserts that his course has been prompted solely by devotion to the essential principle of colonial autonomy, but what he ignores is the question whether those principles ought not to be suspended when a stiff adherence to them might jeopard the welfare of the empire considered as a whole.

### Automobiles on Polar Ice.

Those who imagine that the suggested use of specially constructed automobiles in some fields of polar travel is a harebrained notion do not know, perhaps, how the idea originated. No one has proposed that the automotor be tried in the Arctic, but the discovery of some remarkable conditions in the Antarctic by the British National Expedition under Scorr led that leader to suggest that a machine made to travel over the snow and ice of a certain region there might render effective service.

The discovery is this: The British expedition found that a vast, flat glacier

pedition found that a vast, flat glacier is pushed off the surface of a part of the Antarctic continent that has not yet been seen by explorers. It lies south of the Pacific Ocean between South Victoria Land and West Antarctica; and its northern front is the Great Ice Barrier discovered by Ross. Nobody knows the extent of this glacial surface, but its northern edge has been traced for four

hundred miles east and west. This mighty field of ice is apparently affoat but not drifting, and its surface is almost perfectly level. Scorr travelled over it for more than three hundred miles to the south without finding a crevasse or a ridge except within a few miles of the coast of South Victoria Lard, where it is much broken. Scorr's journey to the south, Royps's sledge trip to the southeast and the balloon observations at the northern edge revealed this glacial surface as a level expanse

of snow covered ice. On this flat surface it is thought possible that an automotor built for snow and ice work may help explorers to reach the land to the south of it; in other words, to attain a more southern latitude than

has yet been reached. ARCTOWSKI, CHARCOT and SHACKEL-TON, all seasoned Antarctic explorers know this mighty glacier affoat on the sea, and all of them intend to try the automobile experiment. It may fail, but they believe it is worth trying. These expeditions are fitting out for solid service, and ARCTOWSKI and CHARCOT will lead parties whose programmes of proposed scientific field study have scarcely been equalled by any other polar expedition. If automotors will not carry them further into the unknown than other appliances they will simply be discarded and the usual methods of travel

### The Indian Football Team.

employed.

That was a terrible revenge that LITTLE BOY, LUBO, MASEUKA, AFRAID-OF-A-BEAR and their friends took upon the palefaces at Franklin Field last Saturday, and well may the football heroes at Princeton, Harvard, Chicago and Minnesota tremble in their togs. Great Chief WARNER, the paleface medicine man of the Indians, is after the scalps of all the great college teams, and the writing on the wall, Carlisle 26, Pennsylvania 6, is portentous.

The football reformers now realize that they have changed the rules to exalt the red man. Both in strategy and tactics he is excelling the white man. The game is to the swift and the crafty; it has become a succession of ambushes and raids in which reversion to type works out. We have mentioned LITTLE BOY and APRAID-OF-A-BHAR because the names are racial; there is no fear of weakness in on September 6, and had an attempt been | the ranks of the braves, but great strength made to execute the Breat British naval and cunning, fierceness in attack and officers endescering to carry out the in-standards in defence. Long will the

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM. glory of Mount PLEASANT's daring be Mr. Rossevett Head Guittless of Bringing On against Pennsylvania alone; and the fame of Housen, the bull, will never fade.

To zim Editor of The Sun—Sir: I have read with close attention the letter in The Sun of October 25 signed "Business," and I would like to ask the writer what kind of business it is which he claims the President of the United States does not understand? I presume the President thoroughly understands Wall Street husiness and that the resident of the Wall Street husiness and that the resident states are supplied to the president thoroughly understands. heroes every one of them, and he is lost in amaze at their prodigious skill in the white man's game. He adjures the young specialists at Princeton to gird up Wall Street business, and that is the reason he has opened fire on it and will continue to do so just so long as Wall Street methods require purging. While the result has caused many innocent persons to become involved in the "panic" caused thereby, it is ever thus— the innocent suffer for the guilty—that is one penalty of living in an atmosp

I for one trust that the President will keep up the good fight unto the bitter end, so that then the war is over and the business ones" are counted and buried, we shall be the better for having had the President so courageously turn on the searchlight of exposure so that the whole world of "get rich quick" olack sheep of finance.

Governor of Maryland, are as modest as he is beautiful. According to the Baltimore I believe that this action of the Pres appeals to all of us outside the immediate world of "finance." While Mr. Roosevelt is Sun, "in working for his election to the Senate they hope to have him placed upon by some made the scapegost of our present trouble, it will in the end redound to his credit, the list of eligibles for nomination by the Democratio party for President." Such is so far as to hand him the Presidency for another term, and his possible refusal to accept the power of pulchritude. It has been understood, however, that Colonel JIM HAM Liewis of Chicago is "in the field." If he is the nomination is the only really doubtful endition thereto. JOHN C. WEAVER.
EAST RUTHERFORD, M. J., October 25. Mr. WARFIELD will have to be content with

#### A Somewhat Cynical Defence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let U give the devil his due; he is not to blame for everything. "Business" in his letter in to-day's SUN expresses, I have small doubt, pretty generally the view held by many of your readers. But, really, is he entirely right? Mr. Roosevelt has been, let us admit, intemperate in reiteration, but is it not reiteration, and that only, after all? It is quite true that continual dropping of water will wear away a stone, and repetition "soaks in"; nevertheless mere repetition by one sworn to enforce the law, of a determination to enforce it—though it be uttered with malice even and m noise-surely did not produce or even tend to produce the condition that has prevailed in New York during the last week.

Are New York nerves so much more sensi-tive than those of the rest of the country? Do New Yorkers alone read the Pres speeches and alone have intuition to feel their awful portent? The rest of the country seems to be weathering the raging storm that has followed the thundering of Theodore. With the exception of Pittsburg and an outpost here and there, this tyrant ridden land of ours seems to have paid but slight attention to the direful results likely to follow after a talkingbear-shooting trip of the Exalted One-other than to look on at the performance in New

York and wonder.
For months past all who read must know that such a thing as has happened has been foretold. And the strange thing is that it really did happen. In England and Canada we hear that money is "tight." Why? Is it beause of incendiary speeches from the White House?

Well, a run came upon the Knickerbocker. Why? A careful reading of the newspapers has failed to disclose the reason. Was it be-cause of the President's speeches that the astute bankers of New York refused to come to the rescue of that institution? If so, and the President did really scare those estimable gentlemen, was it for the same reason that they did come to the rescue of the Trust Com-pany of America? Surely not; surely an in-stitution that boasts deposits of sixty or seventy millions and cannot stand almost any kind of an inflammatory speech is really not

much of a concern after all, is it?

Let us be bonest at least with ourselves The Big Noise is really not so bad after all: some may be frightened for a time, but not The railroads have not stopped running and are really earning more than before

the stage. holders and shareholders" about whose wel-fare "Business" is so much concerned. On my own behalf, and in behalf also of my brother and sister innocents. I thank him for his interest; but really I fall to see where the wheels have stopped turning. As before said, let's be honest with ourselves. Where is the same business man, woman or child who took seriously the President's remarks about term pay the freight; either that of turn afairs over to those who are real Cathohos and are willing and anxious to provide for all legitimate expenditures of the various departments of the Vatican.

Not even Father Brann can justify the conferring of Cardinalitial honors on obscure villages in the hills of Fiedmont while such centres of Catholicism as New York and Chicago must be satisfied to be called upon to contribute "More, more, more money; the Vatican exchequer is bankrupt!" The writer is a devoted son of the Church, but amphatically agrees with Prof. Goldwin Smith that "Italianism" has invested the Vatican to such a degree that the Pope's countrymen regard the Church as their own individual possession. of a fortune if such a construction can be given that rather ill considered utterance the President's criticism of our judiciary? And

practical paralysis of the railways"? And he set himself up a man of straw. True, the President probably talks too much. He reminds me of a dear, voluble old lady I met this past summer who excused herself by saying. "I do so love to talk!" But the ear Peepul are not being fooled much. As a nation we love to talk and to hear other spout, particularly if they are a bit "higher

Let us all cheer up a bit and be not afraid of the bogey man. The sun is rising on time WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.

## edly retarded the work of development. There is at least one American who will never give a copper to Peter's Pence while the Vatican is under the domination of the Italians, and there is every reason for knowing that the same opinion finds reflection in the minds of American Catholics. William S. Long. The Roosevelt Panie

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent financial crisis is but one warning of the langers of the popular demagogue. It is bewildering to men of patriotism n these last few years our Chief Executive has bent every energy not to the continuan of our former prosperity, but to concentrate the power of government in himself. He buildozed the legislative departments into framing laws satisfactory to him. In rage the sovereign heaps abuse upon every Judge that dares to support the Constitution and his oath of office. The "square deal" is a shibbopublic through his libraries and other forms of social and ethical sop. Recently in Sait Lake City a handsome library building was leth of hypocrisy and applies only where the deal will square the dealer.

When the pinch of financial depression reaches in its certain course the high wages shine once more over our glorious land and we can point to the Roosevelt panic of 1907 as a bogey to our children.

#### An Echo of the Campaign of 1904. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Traveling through New Jersey the other day I noticed painted upon the side of a large building the following sign:

REMEMBER THE RESULT OF 1893 VOTE TO CONTINUE THE PROSPERITY OF 1904.

For President: THEODORS ROOSBVELT. For Vice-President: CHARLES W. FAIRBANES This seemed to me to have a great deal of interest, as the day that I saw it was that upo which all the great financial interests of the country had come together determined in to avert a par NEW YORK, October 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "I cannot regret that I struck the match in the hay says the Thorough Boy, "since the resulting conflagration gives me the opportun ity to testify my high appreciation of the wisdom, public spirit and invaluable services of the substantial business men who put the fire out. And, praise be, I've got sixteen more months in which to keep on playing with matches in haymows.'

An Enjoyable Situation

### An Up-State Theory.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Credit for saving us from financial disaster is mostly due to the levelheadedness of us farmers up State. SAMUEL F. THAIN. AUBURN, October 28.

The Proper Mode. Knicker-Did the dremen save your house? Booker-Yes, but I have written a letter con THE SERVICE PAY BILL.

A Temperate Statement of the Position Grievances of the Infantry.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: The letter of Captain Johnson Hagood, Coast, Artillery, United States Army, in THE SUN of October 21 on the subject of the proposed service pay bill having given a semi-official and unwelcome publicity to a discussion which might better have been confined to proper military channels, it would seem accessary. in justice to some part of the army, to correct false impressions which must arise in the lay false impressions which must mind from his communication.

In the first place it should be borne in mind that there are on both sides of the discussion radicals whose utterances are easily distinguishable by the degree of ill considered nimosity which they inject into them. tween these two controversial extremes is a percentage of officers of the dismounted service which believes the subject to be capable of dispassionate discussion and is endeavoring tion of an inequality, not contemplated by law, that constitutes a serious and tangible menace to the integrity and efficiency of one branch of the diamounted service.

In the heat of dispute the contending experience of the contending experience o

tremists confuse the main issues of the question in a maze of crimination and recrimination which cannot fail to defeat the cause which they respectively sustain.

To begin with, the adherents of the pro of the proposed increase of pay for the com-missioned officer and that for the enlisted man. It is true that both are included in the same bill, but they are widely separated issues of differing importance.

The question of the pay of the enlisted man

is an imperative national issue, one which must be considered remedially at the earliest possible moment unless the country desires to face the approaching dissolution of its reg-ular military force. Concerning this there can be no discussion, and it is not to be believed that any officer worthy of the title, with his intimate knowledge of service needs. would willingly costemplate opposition any description to so vital a provision, wision which if successfully opposed prove inimical to his own interests.

any description to so vital a provision, a provision which if successfully opposed would prove inimical to his own interests. This phase of the question is a matter for purely Congressional action, and it may therefore be dismissed as being outside the field of this discussion.

The pay of the commissioned officer is another question, imperative to him but not of immediately vital importance to the army or the nation. It should undoubtedly be increased, but not at the expense of the efficiency of the most numerous branch of the service. Strange as it may seem, there are officers still in the army, disinterested enough to place efficiency of the service above considerations of personal advancement and emolument, and in the light of Capt. Hagood's letter they find themselves falsely placed in the humiliating position of pursuing a "dog in the manger policy" and of haggling sordidly over a few paitry dollars and cents. The question in the minds of those who consider the subject broadly and unselfishly is not one of dollars and cents or of possible promotion, but of efficiency. It may be axiomatically true that noiservice which possesses fundamentally the element of discontent or which is lacking in self-pride or seprit de corps can be maintained at other than an indifferent standard of efficiency.

The feeling in the infantry has been for years one of growing discontent. It has felt that it was not meeting with either material consideration on the part of those in authority or proper appreciation on the part of others. In the last seven years it has witnessed the spectacle of 77 per cent. of the graduates of the Military Academy voluntarily choosing the other branches of the service, the aggregate of which it outnumbers. It now faces an added attraction to the mounted service.

Is it strange that it should raise its voice in respectful protest to authority to rescue it from the consequences of an act by which he mounted service.

Is it arrange that it should raise its voice in respectful protest to authority to re

further and inevitable injury will be worked the infantry?

It is not the purpose of the writer to enter into a discussion of the details of this subject. They are already well known to the army and are probably of little interest to the general public. It is sufficient to say that the infantry is doing nothing more than is required of its officers—endeavoring to preserve the integrity of the service for which they alone are responsible by calling attention officially to an evil which threatens its efficiency.

The possible defeat of the measure is a bugaboo with which the infantry has no concern, and which is to be accounted for only on the supposition that overconcentration and apprehensiveness on the part of its adherents have caused a mild hysteria.

This is the situation succinctly. The infantry has no fight with either cavairy or field artillery. It is interested in an abstract questions.

and apprehensiveness on the part of its adherents have caused a mild hysteria.

This is the situation succinctly. The infantry has no fight with either cavairy or field artillery. It is interested in an abstract question of possible legislation which would work an injury, real and tangible—not merely financial—to the bulk of the country's land force; and its interest is finding expression in a proper official manner.

It is asked to content itself with the shadowy and unofficial promise of a future reading the shadows and unofficial promise of a future reading the shadows and unofficial promise of a future reading the shadows are shadows.

justment, which those versed in the ways of legislative methods may be pardoned for regarding as of doubtful fuifilment. If we are to credit Congress with a statesmanlike interest in the country's military future it must be apparent that it will be keenly alive to the urgency of the situation which will be presented to it at its next session, and undoubtedly it will see fit to apply remedial legislation. Having accomplished this to the ostendble satisfaction of all concerned, is it probable will see fit to apply remedial legislation. Having accomplished this to the ostensible satisfaction of all concerned, is it probable that it would consent to reopen the subject at some future session merely to readjust "a service broil and wrangle." as Captain Hagsod terms it in bis letter? Experience would seem to indicate that it would not. If the promised readjustment were a tangible proposition, with some degree of definiteness and of probable enactment, the matter would without doubt assume another aspect and one more comforting to the dismounted service. Unfortunately such assurance seems lacking.

Captain Eighth Infantry.

WEST POINT, October 29.

### Surf Riding.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Has anybody e shores of seaside New York ever seen surf rider? Yet surf is plenty, the season is long, materials inexpensive and bathers numerous in season. One might have supposed that along the Pacific shore surf riders would be found, as they are found along the Sandwich Island she until within a very short time there was none Within the past year a man came over from Hono lulu bringing his surf board with him, and not long ago at Venice, near Los Angeles, I saw a number of riders disporting themselves as do the Sandwich Islanders. It was fine sport too, the riders coming in at automobile speed on the crest of a wave from

siderable skill is required in the manipulation of the boards, but it is not difficult to acquire, and it beats awimming to a spume. The boards are about six feet long, coffin shaped, about two feet wide at the widest point and say one foot at the ends, made of one piece as a rule, and about two inches thick. The rider catches his wave at the proper breaking point, drops his board on ! at full length on his board and away he goes for the shore at an exciting speed. His chief concern is to keep himself properly balanced and the board at the proper angle to the wave, and accidents are practically impossible. The more akilled can stand on their boards and manipulate them successfully. The beginner goes ashore or drops off before strik-ing the sand, but after a little practice he can turn quare about at any point and run back for

feet under the momentum.

I was told that the Honolulu man would be in New York next spring, and I fancy that within the next year or so we shall have more surf riders at Coney and other shallow beaches than were ever heard of in the Sandwich Islands, though they have been at it there from time immemorial NEW YORK, October 28.

### Mr. Haggard's Coincidence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to H. Rider Haggard's letter, "A Literary Coinci tence." in the Speciator, I beg to offer the fol

successful author is as well trained as the imagi-nation can be. Insensibly a successful writer studies life and human nature, and the imagination to a great extent shows the effect of that study. Truth is stranger than fiction, or, as in his case, the imagination can unwittingly describ eality even to a person's name.

Such an instance as that is psychological pure and simple. A vivid imagination is frequently ac-companied by strange experiences of a psycholog-ical nature. A man has a wonderful imagination o whom such an experience can come. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., October 28. A. B. M.

# The Coming of Winter.

From the Somerville Journal.

The pangent smell of burning leaves is in the air.
The coal goes rattling down into the bins.
You see the work of busy Jack Frost everywhere.
And thus it is that wintertime begins.

The air is sharp, the open car has disappeared.

The daily smoker has to wait or walk.

Your wife's heart with a brand new winter dress to And so the neighbors lose a chance to talk. The winter with its snow and ice is close at hand But though departing birds are on the wing. Be optimistic now, dear friend, to beat the band and the beautiful that are not beautiful will be made

SEX RELATION IN SOCIALISM. The Family the Great Obstacle to the Propaganda.

From the Speciator

The clearer eyed Socialists realize that socialism, if triumphant, will not leave the relations of the sexes as they are. For ex-Days of the Comet" making free love the dominant principle for the regulation of sexual ties in his regenerated State. The overs of the heroine is to be the happy man s solved by their both being accepted polygamy might be in another. It is only fair to say that in a letter published in the Clarion Mr. Wells declares that the book is 'a beautiful dream" and that he has never dvocated free love or the destruction of the family. Still, no one who has studied social stic literature and has taken the trouble not merely to find out where the Socialists sa hey are going or think they are going but where the road must inevitably lead, will fee that there is anything unjust in the declaration that wives in common and husbands in common will follow goods in common. This, of course, is no discovery of the present age When during the revolution in France, and season full of socialistic schemes, their orig inators and apologists never succeeded in avoiding the rock of promiscuity, Canning for example, stigmatized their aspirations to the Anti-Jacobin in vigorous verse. We even and in an earlier age the satirists of the Res-

the Anti-Jacobia in vigorous verse. We even find in an earlier age the satirists of the Restoration making enthusiasts denounce the wickedness of "enclosing the common" of free woman.

Instinctively most Socialist theorizers have realized that the family is inimical to socialism owing to the desire which it creates for the possession of private property private life and an existence based on individualism. Therefore the family must be destroyed. But the family cannot be destroyed without also the destruction of marriage, for once let a man and woman bind themselves for life and bring up their children in a home and you have an institution which is bound to shatter the socialistic ideal. The easy talk about the State being nothing but a great family is based on the falsest of false analogies. But though this instinctive dread of the family as bound to oppose socialism, if it is allowed scope, may be the chief reason why socialism has always resulted in the advocacy of some form of promiscuity, open or covert, it is not the only reason why sexual communism has been advocated and is advocated. Though the fact is not admitted or realized by most Socialists, the demand for socialism is in reality a throwback to primitive ideas and primitive instincts. The organization of the savage tribe is largely socialistic and communistic. It is true that we also find in the primitive instruments destined to emancipate mankind from the savagery of socialism. The family was primitive man's path of escape from communism. When, however, man wearies of the struggle toward the light of true civilization, as he does periodically, the desires is to get back to his old savagery in which all things were common and nothing unclean.

#### MISSISSIPPI RECLAMATION. fillions of Acres Might He Made Available

by Lakes to Gulf Waterway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Completion of the proposed commercial waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico will accomplish far more than seems at first glance to be involved in the scheme itself. Such a waterway will not only furnish a means of cheap transportation for the entire region lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains and extending north and south from Minnesota to the mouth of the Mississippi River, but it will lead to the reclamation of millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world. The establishment of per-manent banks for the great river, indispensable to the maintenance of a virtually per-manent commercial channel throughout its ourse, will make the work of reclamation

course, will make the work of reclamation altogether practicable.

These lands are to be found in all the allowish districts of the valley, but they are most extensively distributed among Arkanas, Mississippi and Louisiana. In the last named State alone there are hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of acree long since abandoned which could be recovered to the uses of divilization and transformed into a paradise for the agriculturist. The soil is of inexhaustible fertility. Throughout a vast area, capable of supporting millions of human beings in plenty and abundance, it lies, a deposit of pure alluvium anywhere from thirty to seventy feet in thickness. Centuries of cultivation would barely scratch the surface. Removed and transported elsewhere for the purpose it would serve to fertilize an empire. To day it is abandoned to the alligators, with occasional interruntions by lumbarance. would serve to fertilise an empire. To-day it is abandoned to the alligators, with occasional interruptions by lumbermen and the hunters of big game. Should the Government once establish the works necessary to the creation and maintenance of all the year round, navigation in the Mississippi River the resque of these enormous territories from desolation would become the simplest and most inexpensive of achievements. Indeed, by the single expedient of closing the mouth of the Red River and diverting its waters to the Gulf by the much shorter route of the Atcharaisya and Berwick's Bay a very little science and a very little money could be made to drain all of Louistana and very considerable areas of Arkansas and Texas.

It will be a work of years, no doubt; but we are engaged in other enterprises no less formidable and at least no more certainly remunerative.

RECLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28

#### Sorrow Unrewarded From Le Cri de Paris.

Some months ago the King of England received at his palace at Sandringham the King of Greece, who was accompanied by one of his young aides de-camp. As Edward VII. was doing the honors ng his gallery, and his guest was admiring a bust of a young woman, the charming work of the sculptor Thornycroft, the King was much sur-prised at an explosion of sobs. It was the young Captain, who was weeping and who excused him-self in these words: "Will your Majesty pardon me? This bust is the perfect image of a sister whom I loved most tenderly. It recalls to me a

"In that case," responded the King, greatly moved, "permit me to offer it to you." And through the care of Sir Francis Knollys the marble was transported to the apartmen

this sorrowing brother.

Time passed. The young Captain returned to Oute recently be visited the admirable on of the Duke of Cambridge and recogse nized with renewed sorrow in a canvas of Burne-Jones the features of the angel he had lost.

The Duke perhaps would have had the same generosity as King Edward but some one wa-

present who had witnessed the scene at Sandring-ham. So the ingenious Greek did not this time carry away any family portrait to his country.

#### Thoughts of a Rural Philosopher TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no quarrel with the assertion that honesty is preferable to dishonesty, and righteousness to unrighteousness. This goes without saying. But why all this talk

sty and right about honesty and righteousness:

No hones: person who has observed social conditions will deny that there has been a constant improvement in public and private matters during the past generation. Therefore when we find pubsounding the alarm against moral nd assuming the rôle of crusaders for right cousness we are almost made to feel that our Gov rnment is a theocracy instead of a democracy and that it is more important that it attend to the morals than guard the libertles of the people and

The world has had some experience with this sort of thing in the past and has not found it very satisfactory. We have no assurance that an Ameri can Pope would be any less fallible than a Pope in Rome. We have got along pretty well without interference so far, and should heatate to surrender our freedom in the absence of overwhel

A COUNTRYMAN. ONRIDA, October 28.

A Shoemaker's Art Criticism.

From the British Shoemaker.

A walk through the British Museum and a close examination of the pedal extremities of ancient art there show they are all bad about the feet. "The Disk Thrower," a celebrated specimen, has particularly bad examples of incipient bunlon joints. If the foot of the Farnese Apollo, used as a model in most art schools, represents the foot of the average Greek, corns and bunlons must bave een common in that classical counter

### Mistaken Diagnosis

Knicker-His father thought him a young mut-Bocker-But he proved the beefest man on the

## Endangering the Public

Knicker I can't afford an auto. -Well, you can at least put all your chil-